# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1850. [NO. 1717.]

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜



FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

*Important to Mill Owners.*

**Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.**

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.
HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

MILLINERY
*And Mantua-Making.*

Mrs. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.
Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

**Washington Hill.**

THIS very pleasant and healthy residence is now offered for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms. It is situated in the county of Moore, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, about 33 miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter, eight miles from the town of Haywood, and within five miles of the Cape Fear; the improvements in the navigation of which river are rapidly progressing, and must add greatly to its value. This well-known Plantation embraces every advantage that a farm in this part of the State can possess, a fine soil, suitable to all the products of our latitude, and surprisingly adapted, as has often been remarked by those acquainted with it, to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and finest Grasses, with an excellent range for all kinds of Stock, and an abundant supply of the best water. On the verge of extensive pine forests, the proprietor might engage in the turpentine business to any desirable extent, as soon as the river improvements are complete. The large and commodious Dwelling House has never been finished, but a few hundred dollars would make it one of the best houses in the country. There is not a better or more convenient Barn in the county, and the other Out-buildings are convenient and sufficient for a large family. There is also on the farm a first rate site for an Over-shot Mill. There is Twelve Hundred Acres, more or less, in the tract.

☞ For further information, address the subscriber at Long Street P. O., Moore county.
H. C. McLEAN.
Nov. 12, 1850. 46-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned desire to sell the PLANTATION on Deep River, lying in the upper part of Moore and the lower part of Randolph counties, on which their father (James Gaines, Esq.) now resides, containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND ACRES. This tract of Land contains about one hundred acres of River Low Grounds, and a large portion of the balance of the tract is fertile and well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats. It has on it a good two-story Dwelling House, lately repaired, with four fireplaces and six good rooms, besides a convenient framed Barn, and other necessary outbuildings.

The land is bounded by the River for more than three miles, and besides being in the immediate vicinity of the Plank Road, which, when completed, will run in three miles of it, it lies at the head of the contemplated navigation of the River, now in progress, as the mill-dam heretofore on the River backed the water to Waddell's Ferry, which is situated about one-quarter of a mile above the upper line of the land. There is a fine fall in the River, and a Saw and Grist Mill have heretofore been in successful operation on it. A two-story mill house and two pair of mill stones are now on the land. The water power may be used to almost any extent in the operation of Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Factories, or other machinery. A first rate merchant mill might be erected on the River, and its location would be eligible and advantageous, and is much needed in the neighborhood.

Twenty-five hands can be worked profitably on this Plantation. Upon the whole, no place on Deep River combines more facilities and advantages than this, and further description is deemed useless.

The Land is capable of being divided into two or more smaller farms, and if not sooner sold privately, the whole will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, ON THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, together with about eighty barrels of Corn, the crop of Fodder and Oats on hand, a number of Cattle, Horses and Hogs, and a variety of other personal property. The terms of sale of the land shall be made to suit the purchaser, and that of the personal property made known on the day of sale.

The land will be shown to any one who desires to examine it, by Mr. Lewis Garner, who lives in the immediate vicinity.

Due attention will be given by the proprietors.
JAS. L. GAINES.
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY.
Nov. 7, 1850. 46ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for five Notes, given by the subscriber on the 8th of October 1850. One for $20, due on the 8th of February 1851. One for $25, due on the 8th of May. One for $25, due on the 8th September. One for $25, due on the 8th of February 1852. One for $25, due on the 8th of July 1852. I am determined not to pay the above-mentioned Notes.
JOHN S. AMOS.
Nov. 11, 1850. 46-3wpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.
SHERMAN JOHNSON.
Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

To Soldiers residing in Robeson County.

I WILL attend to procuring Bounty Land for the Soldiers of Robeson. My charge will be $5.
THO. A. NORMENT.

*I have just received a*
**Fresh Stock of GOODS,**

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, Boots, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Bagging, Tin Ware, Axes, Rafting Augers, and Trace Chains, together with almost every article called for in a Country Store, all of which I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be bought in Lumberton. Call and judge for yourselves.
THO. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-3w

**Flour, Fish, &c.**

WM. MAC INTYRE has received—
50 bbls. Baltimore superfine Flour,
1500 lbs. Wilmington cleaned Rice, (sacks)
10 bbls. Eastern-Shore Herring,
10 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (new,)
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
50 boxes Dairy Cheese.
All in good order and for sale.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 9, 1850. [46-4t

LUMBER.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Lumber for the construction of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, deliverable at Campbellton Landing, or on the route from Fayetteville to Lumber Bridge Church, Robeson county. Persons desirous of furnishing, are desired to hand in proposals at an early day, to either of the subscribers.

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. H. COOK,
D. A. RAY,
G. DEMING,
J. W. PEARCE,
Committee.
Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2w

HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th of December next, the subscriber will sell at public auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) one House and Lot on North Street, near the residence of Mr. Edward Barge. The lot contains nearly two acres, with a small dwelling on it. One other House and Lot corner of Maiden Lane and Union Street, on both sides of Cross Creek, formerly the residence of Duncan Smith, dec'd. For terms at private sale apply to E. J. Hale. If sold at auction, a credit will be given if desired.
PETER P. SMITH.
Robeson Co., Nov. 13. 45-ts

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acrities or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula. All the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.
JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville: And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.
August 15, 1850. 33-eow6m

*Cotton Bagging and Rope.*

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Fair Plains at Laurel Hill, on Friday night the 15th inst., a fine Gray Horse, six years old last Spring. Said Horse is shod all round. His fore hoofs black, and hind hoofs white. He is 15 hands high, and of good length,—his tail reaching below his knees, with the top white. His mane dark and rather thin, and worn off at the collar: shews the marks of the harness. His gait a slow trot, unless forced to a canter. I will give Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the thief and horse, with proof that will lead to his conviction; or $25 for the horse alone, delivered to me at Covington Post Office, Richmond county, in good condition. Any information that may lead to the discovery of said horse, will be thankfully received. Address, Covington, Richmond county, N. C.
A. J. YORK.
Nov. 16, 1850. 46-4w

NEW GOODS.

WM McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, } 45-3m
Nov. 12, 1850. }

WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received a portion of their usual supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the season.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

**FOR SALE.**—An elegant new BUGGY, with fine enamelled leather top. A credit of 6 or 12 months for an approved note. Apply to
ELIJAH FULLER.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45-3w

BOUNTY LAND.

BY request, the subscriber will attend to applications for bounty land, under the late Act of Congress, and act as Agent for locating warrants, &c. No charge unless the warrant be obtained.
H. CURRIE.
Randalsville, Robeson Co., } 45-tf
Nov. 3, 1850. }

WILLIAM M. PEACOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL Practice in the Counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Montgomery, and Stanly.

He occupies the Office recently owned by Francis A. Terry, Esq., in Rockingham, Richmond county.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45-3w

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," is prepared to mould best candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 8, 1850. 45-3t

CHEESE & FLOUR.

CANAL Flour, English Dairy Cheese, Raisins, &c., for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.
N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

*NEW GOODS.*

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

**3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.**
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 28. 43-tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851**, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

**MEAL.**

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by
D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

**To Pensioners.**—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf


## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:*

The constitutional assemblage of the Representatives of Freemen, to enact laws, to provide for their equal and just administration, and to promote the general welfare of a people, is an act of high sovereignty; presents an occasion of the deepest interest to all classes of the People, and suggests to every Department of the Government the solemn duty of returning our sincere thanks to the Great Governor of the Universe for continuing to us, as a State, those bountiful gifts of His Providence, health and peace and plenty.

Since the last meeting of the General Assembly, our country has passed through a fiery ordeal of conflicting passions and sectional interests, resulting from the acquisition of vast regions of distant Territory, causing just alarm to the friends of the Union and of free government throughout the Earth. During this perilous conflict in our National Councils, and amidst the agitation of the people of some of the States around us, North Carolina has remained a silent, but not an unmoved nor listless spectator.

Ardently devoted to the perpetuity of our Union, to the Constitution "*as it is*," and at the same time knowing and daring to maintain and defend her rights, granted or guaranteed by this National Compact, no State rejoiced with more unalloyed satisfaction at the amicable settlement of this distracting controversy. The late adjustment, by Congress, of these difficulties, was a proud triumph of patriotism and compromise over fanaticism and the spirit of disunion; and exhibited to the world the possession, by our people, of that noble public virtue and devotion to country, the true test of the inestimable value they place upon the Union, and the sure harbinger of the stability of our Government.

This adjustment, and the acts by which it has been consummated, are now, however, met with violent denunciation and opposition, among some of our brethren North and South.

While at the North disorganizers and fanatics are confederating together to nullify and obstruct the execution of the laws of the land, certain Southern politicians are zealously engaged in concocting plans and associations, which, however designed, may lead to a dismemberment of the Union. Extreme factionists and agitators, exerting for their own selfish ends, sinister influence upon the public mind, have always existed in our Government, and will so continue, while a popular form of government exists among us. Their machinations have hitherto yielded to the force of reason and enlightened patriotism.

The spirit of disunion, heretofore confined to some particular section of the country, is now, however, acquiring an expansion and strength that demand the combined counteraction of the sons of freedom and friends of the Union throughout the land. In this parricidal strife, let us take neither lot nor part. Let us hold fast the union of the States. The last to come into the holy alliance of the *old thirteen*, let us be the last to leave it. The footprints of Washington and his matchless compeers, may be followed without doubtfulness or wavering. It is union which gives us all we are or hope to be. It is the key-arch of our liberty and national greatness; and I claim the privilege of my official station, solemnly to invoke the people of North Carolina, and their Representatives, to beware how they hold communion with cabal or Convention to sap and overthrow it.

But let us not be misunderstood. Let it not be supposed that our deep and abiding devotion to the Union is such as to render us insensible to the just appreciation of our rights, or callous to the stain of dishonor. As a southern portion of the Union, we have rights which are *ours* by the Constitution; *ours* by compromise, and by the supreme laws which govern us. *These will never be surrendered. We take our stand in the ranks of southern destiny.* We have been assured by patriotic statesmen of the North, that, in the free States, the masses of the people are sound upon the question of negro-slavery, and are opposed to disturbing the institution as it exists: That the spirit of abolitionism is confined to a body of fanatics contemptible for numbers or respectability. As they value the union of these States, let them see to it. Let these patriotic masses now rise up in their strength and put down the treason and rebellion which are expanding and rioting in their midst. We offer no menace: but let the staid and sober sense of our people, and the calmness which they have ever maintained amidst abortive efforts at agitation, be to patriots every where a solemn warning, trumpet-tongued, when North Carolina does summon to the rescue, that the Union is in danger! What a spectacle! A sacred alliance, nay, more than that, a Constitutional National Union of a noble people in peril of being dissevered and broken up by gangs of runaway negroes, and their crazy allies!! How humiliating the contemplation!!!

I forbear to enter into any particular discussion of the various measures adopted as the basis of this adjustment by Congress, at its late session, to vindicate them from objections taken in different sections of the country to one or more of them. This were by no means a difficult task; but would seem scarcely appropriate to the purposes and character of an Executive State Message; and would swell this communication to an inconvenient size. I refer to the subject at all, only because a high sense of duty seems, in the existing state of affairs, to require it at my hands; and having thus briefly done it, I submit the subject to your calm, dispassionate and patriotic consideration, with the expression of my deliberate opinion, that our highest interest and true duty, require of us a willing and hearty support of the *adjustment, as it is, in all its parts;* yielding, for the sake of the Union and of the Constitution, such objections as we may have to particular measures, while we insist upon the faithful execution of such as may be most acceptable and necessary to us, from those parts of the Union which may conceive them to be objectionable. Thus will North Carolina set a noble example, worthy of her spirit of patriotic moderation; an example of that true principle of mutual deference of the various parts of the Union, towards the interests, wishes and views of the others, in which our National Government originated, and by which it must be maintained, if maintained at all. Let us then support, for the sake of the Union, the whole adjustment; and while we demand this of others, show that we understand, and mean to fulfil, that duty ourselves.

Since your last adjournment, too, our country has passed through another eventful scene, witnessed nowhere else, and justly awakening the astonishment of the nations of the Old World. OUR PRESIDENT HAS DIED! Without tumult or public commotion, a successor takes his place; clothes himself with the panoply of Executive authority; assumes the control of the Army and the Navy, and the still mightier engine of political power, Executive patronage; while no voice, among twenty millions of freemen, breathes even the whisper of dissent! Although this successor had been designated amidst fierce and ardent opposition, yet a majority at the ballot box had so decreed it; and the supremacy of that arbitrament is acknowledged and acquiesced in by all sections and by all parties.

Many subjects of paramount importance to the State, will claim your attention during the present session.

The duties of the Executive of North Carolina have, by cumulative acts of the General Assembly, become so multifarious and heterogeneous, that any reference to them must, of necessity, be succinct and desultory. In giving, through you, to the people of the State, an account of the manner in which they have been discharged, I shall, at the same time, take a rapid review of the general condition of our State affairs; and shall, with the utmost candor and becoming respect, make such suggestions as in my judgment shall be worthy the calm consideration of the Legislative Department of our Government.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It is not to be denied that a large, respectable and intelligent portion of the State are strongly inclined to alter the Constitution.

When this topic was started a short while ago, the desire of a change in the Government went no further than a single alteration of the Constitution, to-wit: to enlarge the personal right of suffrage, so as to allow all white freemen of the State to vote for Senators, with or without freeholds.

I need not inform you how much and how rapidly this demand for reform has enlarged. It already embraces a change in the basis of representation in the General Assembly; a change in the mode of electing the State officers; and an entire revolution of our Judiciary system, and of the principles upon which it has stood from the beginning of free government in North Carolina.

Whether a majority of the people are discontented with the Constitution *as it is*, and therefore really desire to alter it in any or all of these important respects, I cannot undertake to say; though that is the question which, in my judgment, ought to be settled and ascertained antecedent to any *Legislative enactments* for altering the organic law of the State. A certain mode of determining the point would be to pass a law at once for taking the sense of the voters upon the question of *Change or No Change*. You will then know what public opinion is; but until something of that kind shall have been done, any action that is intended to be based upon the popular will must rest upon conjecture. This act may be passed by a majority of the Assembly. If the result of the popular vote should show either indifference or hostility to the change, none ought to be attempted by the General Assembly. If, on the other hand, it should exhibit a very decided popular feeling in favor of the alterations, or any of them, the moral effect of this popular vote might suffice to procure from our Legislature the requisite constitutional sanction to any desirable reform. You are better able than I am to foresee whether the large majorities of three-fifths of this Assembly, and two-thirds of another are likely to concur in propositions of the kind without a previous vote of the people. No one, I presume, is anxious to force upon the people an alteration of their Constitution, without some convincing proof of their desire for it.—Every intelligent mind must perceive that it is the interest of the State and a duty of patriotism to have the question settled and put to rest one way or the other. Until it shall be done, there will be political agitation and sectional discord. These will bring forth a multiplication of new propositions for altering the Constitution, and the people of North Carolina may be thrown into that perilous situation wherein the "desire of change pretendeth the reformation," instead of that safe condition, wherein "reformation only draweth on a change."

It may be, however, that a constitutional majority of three-fifths of the Assembly, coming as you do directly from among your constituents, know already the will of a majority of the people upon this subject. If public opinion be decidedly favorable to immediate action, and you feel convinced, without any previous vote of the people, that this demand for altering the Constitution is the demand of a majority of the people, then, of course, the necessity for an act to take the sense of the people will be superseded; and it is believed you ought to act directly and at once upon the question, *but according to the Constitution.*

The Constitution has clothed you with power to respond to a known demand of the people for constitutional reform, either by calling a Convention of the people, or by enacting specific amendments, and submitting them, first, to the review and decision of your immediate successors in 1852, and after that, to the voters of the State, at the polls in 1853.

There are several interesting questions which will present themselves to your consideration, upon this view of the subject. I shall refer to them briefly, not with any design to forestall the judgment of others, nor for the mere purpose of putting forward in advance of your action my interpretation of the Constitution; but because your action will probably form a precedent in the future course of the State; and the consequences of a mistake might be very injurious to the Republic. Therefore, I would desire to have nothing done without careful investigation, and calm deliberation. This is all I aim at.

The Constitution of 1835, we know, was framed and adopted upon principles of compromise. It was intended to adjust, upon equitable grounds, a sectional dispute and conflicting political opinions, which had distracted our State Councils for many years; and good faith requires an honest adherance to its true meaning, until it shall have been repealed or altered by the sovereign authority of the State, according *to the compromise* in our amended Constitution.

Now, if it should be the pleasure of this Assembly, three fifths of all the members concurring, to call a convention of the people, a slight examination of the 1st section of the 4th Article of the Amendments will be sufficient to raise this question: Can the General Assembly impose any limits or restrictions upon a Convention called by them, under this Article? Is the power to call a Convention by the General Assembly confined to the single office of calling it, or can the same Legislature limit and confine the powers of the Convention in the Act for calling it? As there are conflicting opinions upon this question out of the Assembly, it is probable they will exist in it. I do not think that this article necessarily excludes the right of calling a limited Convention by the concurrence of two thirds of the General Assembly, provided the act for calling the Convention contains a limitation upon its powers with proper sanctions, and *the same shall be ratified by the People*, by a vote to be taken before their delegates shall be chosen, under the sanctions of a law enacted for the purpose. In such case, it seems to me that the limit prescribed by the act would be imposed, not by the General Assembly, but by the constitutional sovereign authority of the State. Otherwise it cannot be doubted that a Convention called by the General Assembly (two thirds concurring,) would be clothed with *unlimited discretion* over the Constitution. The General Assembly has power to call a Convention into being, but *no power of themselves to prescribe a limit to its authority.* I hazard little in saying that the people of North Carolina have not hitherto exhibited a strong desire for such an experiment as this upon their Government; and therefore it behooves their Representatives to look well to the mode they adopt for introducing reforms into the Constitution.

If it should be the pleasure of this Assembly to avoid the instrumentality of a Convention altogether, you can, of yourselves, initiate an alteration of the Constitution, in virtue of the second section of 4th article of amendments to the Constitution of 1835. To effect a reform by this mode of proceeding, it will be requisite that the alteration proposed, shall be sanctioned by a majority of three fifths of all the members of your body;—that the same shall be sanctioned by two thirds of the members of the Assembly of 1852: and afterwards confirmed by a majority of the people voting at the Polls. Confessedly our Constitution has thus been hedged in against hasty or frequent changes, and there will be no little difficulty in procuring an alteration of it. Ought not this consideration to operate powerfully upon the minds of those who *sincerely desire* "free suffrage," to prevent, if they can, its association with other propositions for amendments? Would it be either wise or proper to unite one bill several and distinct propositions? If more than one, how many separate questions of the kind will you combine? The precedent to be set now, will probably determine the future practice, and may it not be asked, whether it will be fair dealing to combine two or more propositions into one act, and so compel the people to vote against what they desire, or else to vote for what they do not approve? It is, therefore, commended to your serious consideration, whether each alteration of the Constitution, when proposed, ought not to be presented by itself—uncoupled with an associate to do it harm, or an ally to help it through. It has been intimated by enlightened men of our State, that according to the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, the power of the General Assembly to adopt a specific amendment, is confined to the case of a *single amendment*, and that it would be a violation of the 2d section of the 4th article, for the Assembly to pass an act embracing in it more than *one* alteration of the Constitution. If this be so, the duty of acting upon each proposed alteration separately, and of enabling your successors, and afterwards the people, to do the same, is imperative.

The opinions which I have thus hinted at, upon this important subject, might be enforced and illustrated by many considerations which I have not introduced into this communication. I content myself with what has been said, believing as I do, that the Executive of North Carolina is properly excluded by the Constitution from the duty of taking part in altering the Organic Law. What has been said is barely intended to awaken your vigilance and to arrest public attention to the *manner*, rather than to discuss the *matter* of Constitutional reform. In my opinion, the manner of dealing with this subject is vastly important, and will prove to be much more than a question of mere form.

In connexion with this subject, let me be indulged in a suggestion relating to the constitutional period for the installation of the Governor.

The Governor of this State is elected by the People biennially in August; but he does not go into office before the 1st of January succeeding. If the General Assembly met on the 1st of January, there would be nothing objectionable in this. But that body, chosen by the People *at the same time they elect the Governor, meet in November*, and have nearly completed their session before the Governor comes into office. Moreover, the Governor goes out of office on the 1st day of January, but his successor is elected in August preceding, and therefore the Executive of North Carolina is never called upon to express his opinions or to communicate the policy of his administration, until he has been either *re-elected* or *superseded* by the choice of a competitor. This is not right, and it ought to be rectified. Whenever a Governor shall be willing to conceal his policy and avoid the just responsibility of his station, he may be thus enabled to do so. This is unjust to the people. When he shall be ready and willing to develop his plans of administration, there is but little opportunity afforded for it under the existing state of things; and if he shall be a candidate for re-election, his enemies and traducers can pervert and misrepresent him to his constituents, without his being allowed a legitimate occasion to expose falsehood by a reference to his declared and published opinions. That is not just to the chief Executive of the State. Besides, there is a plain absurdity in this: that where the people change both their Executive and their Representatives at the same election in August, the one does not go into office until the others have nearly closed their session; and the two never *consult together* for the interest of the State. Contrary to the theory of our government, the Governor, whose first election might have been intended to insure the commendation of an important measure of State policy, has no fair opportunity to enforce it upon the Legislature, and his term of office *may expire without his slightest participation in the matter.* This might be remedied by an act altering the time prescribed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly. It is respectfully submitted to your consideration, as a topic worthy of your notice. It is a political evil that ought to be corrected in some way.

REORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

A thorough reform and re-organization of the several State departments is a subject that can be no longer postponed without detriment to the public service.

The office of the Secretary of State is a mere land office. Almost the sole duty of its head is to issue grants and to certify copies, except the occasional employments of making contracts for printing and distributing the laws, and for the purchase of stationery and fire wood. In other States, he is made, what is greatly needed here, the head of a Bureau of Statistics, and is required to collect from all parts of the State information upon various subjects essential to wise and wholesome legislation.

The Public Treasurer, instead of being the *keeper* of the public money, to receive and to pay it out on vouchers first audited and allowed, is left to assume the responsibility of determining the validity of all claims on the Treasury which may be presented; while the office of Comptroller of public accounts, instead of being what its name imports, the office where claims upon the State are audited and allowed, and so certified to the Treasurer, is simply a depository for the Treasurer's vouchers and for a copy of his books.

It must be obvious to every one that a remodelling and reform is necessary in these departments. And I can make the suggestion with the greater freedom and without just impeachment of motive, as my official intercourse with the incumbents has been in all instances of the most kind and unreserved character, and is now soon to terminate.

FINANCE AND STATE DEBTS.

Invested as your are with the preservation of the faith and the honor of the State, it will be your first great duty to examine carefully her financial condition. To learn her liabilities and her means, and to make promptly and boldly such provision, as, while it may develop and increase her resources, and afford aid and succor to the various industrial pursuits of her citizens, will at the same time establish her on a sure foundation to meet without let or hindrance the payment of her debts and the maintenance of her credit.

The reports of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller will, in due time, be laid before you, giving in detail the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury for the two preceding fiscal years. By these it will be seen that the receipts, under the amended revenue laws for the year just closed, exclusive of the trust funds belonging to the Board of Literature and Lunatic Asylum, and the sums raised by loans, amount to about $135,000; showing an increase over the average annual amount received under the old system, of about $52,000. The ordinary expenses of the State, may with sufficient precision for the present purpose, be stated to average $75,000 per annum; and thus the present revenue basis may be estimated to produce an annual excess of receipts over the ordinary necessary disbursements, to be applied annually to the extinguishment of the State's debts and liabilities, of $60,000.

The present indebtedness and liabilities of the State may be stated to be,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. By a guaranty of Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; the interest of which is payable semi-annually, and the principal after 1st January, 1860, | $500,000 |
| 2. Do. do. interest payable semi-annually, and principal, by instalments of $30,000, on 1st January, 1851, 1852, 1853, and the residue 1st January, 1854, | 106,500 |
| 3. Balance due the Literary Fund for that amount used by the Public Treasurer from time to time; inter- | |

est payable annually, principal at the pleasure of the Government, 118,192

4. Bonds of the Public Treasurer, given to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, for like amount transferred to the Public Treasury; —interest payable annually, principal at the pleasure of the Government, 40,360

5. State Bonds, issued by Public Treasurer to pay the Banks, &c., by resolution of the last Assembly; interest payable semi-annually, principal after 10 years, 200,000

6. By endorsement of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bonds by act of 1848; interest payable semi-annually, principal by instalments of $50,000 on 1st January, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 250,000

7. Stock in Fayetteville and Western Plank Road; interest payable semi-annually, principal after 20 years, 120,000

8. Stock in Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company; interest semi-annually, principal to be provided for, 80,000

9. For amount appropriated by act of 1848 for improving Neuse and Tar Rivers; interest payable semi-annually, principal to be provided for, 65,000

10. For Stock in the "North Carolina Rail Road" by act of 1848; one fourth of which is to be paid when the work shall be commenced, and the remaining three fourths in equal instalments, at intervals of six months thereafter; interest payable semi-annually, principal after thirty years, 2,000,000

11. For money borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear, 40,000

Thus it appears that the liabilities of the State, already existing or *authorized*, amount, in principal money, to $3,520,052. And there will be required to pay the interest on this sum, with one instalment of principal before stated for the year 1851, the sum of $149,000. And in like manner for the year 1852, $207,000. In this calculation of interest, the State's liability on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road bonds is not included; for as that company have heretofore paid promptly the interest on their bonds, their improved condition is a safe guaranty that they will continue to do so. This calculation is predicated upon the assumption, that the State will be called upon for the first instalment of her stock-subscription to the "North Carolina Rail Road" in the beginning of the ensuing year, and for the other instalments at intervals of six months, as allowed by the charter. And upon the further assumption, also, that the residue of the State's subscription for stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and the appropriations for Neuse and Tar Rivers will be called for at an early day.

But we have seen that the surplus in the Treasury, after the payment of the regular demands, will be $60,000; while the increased demand upon it for the year 1851, will be $149,000; and for the year 1852, $207,000; and of course, that the State will require for the year 1851, over and above the whole amount that may be raised by the present revenue basis, the sum of $89,000; and for 1852, the sum of $147,000:

Or, it may be stated thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount required to pay State's liabilities and interest for 1851, | $149,000 |
| Add ordinary expenses for 1851, | 75,000 |
| | $224,000 |
| Deduct probable receipts at the Treasury according to present revenue laws for 1851, | $135,000 |
| Deficit to be provided for 1851, | $89,000 |
| In like manner it may be shown that the deficit for 1852 will be | $147,000 |

These results will be changed, to some extent, in favor of the Treasury balances, by the coming in of the deferred taxes imposed on sundry articles in the 7th section of the revenue act of the last session.

But no provision has yet been made for raising the money for the payment of the residue of the State's stock subscription to the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company, of $60,000, and this amount must be added to the wants of the Treasury.

To meet these demands, which can now be neither avoided nor postponed without public dishonor, provision must be made by the General Assembly now in session. In addition to this requisition for interest, prompt steps should be taken for the establishing of a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of the State's debt, to avoid the insupportable pressure upon the people, if it be postponed till the principal shall fall due.—The most urgent inquiry, however, at present, is, how are the semi-annual instalments of interest to be met? By creating new loans and borrowing money—thus increasing the debt by compounding principal and interest every six months? If the demand upon the Treasury were fortuitous and not likely to be repeated, such a plan might, with some, be allowable. But here is a sum which must be raised for many consecutive years, and until some return shall be yielded from the profits of our public works. It is too plain for comment, that the temporizing policy of borrowing money to pay interest will be disastrous to the State, will impair her credit, and may reduce her, sooner or later, to the ignominious and dishonest condition of repudiation.

An absorbing crisis has arrived in the financial affairs of the State, which requires the energetic exercise of all the caution, wisdom and patriotism of the Representatives of the people.

I have felt it to be my indispensable duty to lay this important subject thus plainly before you. On you, and you alone, rest the task and responsibility of providing the ways and means for paying the debts, sustaining the faith and credit of the State, and for preserving untarnished her character for plain dealing and honesty.

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

In this age of intellectual advancement, in the middle of the 19th century, and to this enlightened body, it would be a waste of words to press upon your attention, or to offer arguments to prove the value of a wise and liberal system of popular education. It is the sheet-anchor and basis of republican Liberty. Deeply impressed with this truth, the Framers of our Government engrafted it in our Constitution as a solemn injunction upon the People's Representatives that "Schools should be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the Masters as might enable them to instruct at low prices."

This provision in our fundamental law, from various causes, but chiefly from the want of means, remained for nearly half a century dormant and unheeded.

In the year 1825, a law was passed upon the subject for the first time; a fund was created, a Board established to invest and manage it, and after a successful accumulation of its proceeds, an act was passed in the year 1840, establishing a system of Common Schools and directing an annual distribution to be made among the People of the net annual income of this Fund.

I call your attention to the fact that, by the law of 1825, this fund was set apart for the education of the youth of the State, and a Legislative pledge was therein given to the public, that the annual income "*should be divided out among the counties in proportion to the free white population of each.*"

In the year 1840, when the system was put into operation, this division was ordered to be made among the Counties, *not in proportion to their white, but federal population.* By this process, those counties in the State, containing a sparse white population and but few white children to educate, yet containing many slaves and free negroes, receive the larger portion of this public bounty: while those counties having a large white population and many children to educate, yet having few slaves and free negroes, receive the smaller share.

This arrangement I hold to be wrong.

This common Fund having been provided and designed for the education, not of the rich, nor of the poor, exclusively, but for all the white children of the State alike, ought, in my judgment, to be divided equally amongst them, whether their residence happens to be, or not to be, in a community holding slaves and free negroes.

It should be borne in mind that the capital from which this annual income proceeds was not raised by taxes on Federal population, but from other sources of public revenue. The argument, therefore, that this distribution should be made among the people according to federal numbers, because it was derived from them on that basis of taxation, is without foundation.

As to the argument that a portion of the capital was received from the General Government in her distribution among the States of the surplus revenue, and that should North Carolina be called upon to refund the money, it would be raised by taxing Federal population, it is a sufficient answer, that at this late day, no man seriously entertains the opinion that the States will ever be called on to refund that money. And, moreover, it must be borne in mind that that portion of this surplus revenue which constitutes a part of our Literary Fund, was invested in the stocks of the Bank of the State and of Cape Fear, and if a return of it shall become indispensable, that it can be readily effected by a transfer or sale of the stock, and not by the imposition of taxes of any sort.

But I shall not detain you with an argument of this question.

The rule adopted by the distribution Act of 1840, carries on its face a violation of the spirit and object of the injunction of the Constitution: is a breach of the public faith given by the Legislature of 1825; is at variance with the rule in other Southern States; divides the fund not according to the *public necessity*, but the *wealth* of the people, and is in itself unequal and unjust.

I recommend, therefore, a change, by law, of the basis of distribution of the Common School Fund: That henceforth the same shall be divided among the Counties in proportion to their number of white people or white children, and not in proportion to the federal computation of white people and slaves and free negroes combined.

But this system is deficient, not only in its organization, but in accountability, uniformity and its general management.

For a period of ten years, about $90,000 have been placed annually in the hands of the various school committees of the State; a sum larger than the whole amount of the State's Revenue paid into the Public Treasury during that period. This large sum, forming an aggregate of nearly a million of dollars, has within this brief period been spent, and yet no adequate provision has been made, much less enforced, for even informing the people or their representatives what has become of it, or how it has been spent.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, in obedience to an act of the last session of the General Assembly, compiled and published, and caused to be circulated throughout the State, six thousand copies of a pamphlet containing an abstract of the School laws, together with an appendix of precedents and appropriate forms of returns.

In this, it will be seen the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents in each county is required, within fifteen days of the first day of November in each year, to report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund a copy of his school account, audited and settled by the Committee of Finance or the Clerk of the County Court of his county, together with the number of children in his county, the number taught in the schools the preceding year, and the length of time the schools have been kept up. Yet this duty has been performed by only *seven superintendents throughout the whole State;* and I am altogether unable to give you the information required on these points, or to make satisfactory exhibit of the disposition which has been made of these large sums of money. It should be made an indispensable pre-requisite to the payment to any county of its quota, in future, that the chairman of the board of superintendents should file with the Literary Board a copy of all his accounts, audited and passed upon, together with his report of statistics as required by law; and the Public Treasurer should be prohibited from paying out the money without a certificate from the Board that this rule had been complied with. At present there is no specific mode pointed out, nor is it made the duty of any particular person to compel the receivers of this fund in the several counties to settle their accounts. Those who choose to do so, submit them to the committees of Finance or County Court Clerks; while those who fail to do so, escape forfeiture or censure. It may be safely stated that thousands of Dollars remain from year to year in the hands of superintendents; and if a rigid settlement were enforced, the public would be astounded at the aggregate sum thus withheld from its legitimate destination.

The whole fund, annually distributed, although large, is yet inadequate to the public exigency. According to the provisions of the existing law, the several County Courts may, in their discretion, levy a tax, as other taxes are levied for county purposes, not less than one-half the amount annually received from the Literary Fund. Were this provision compulsory, or carried out in good faith in all the counties, the fund would be so augmented as to increase the number of schools and also the length of time they might be kept up. But it is believed there is no uniform rule upon this subject. Some of the counties, with commendable spirit, levy a fair tax, others levy a very small one, while very many of the counties levy no tax at all.

Hence it results that in those counties dependent solely on the Literary Fund, the sum they receive, when subdivided among a large number of school districts, is so small for each that many of the districts have no schools at all and derive no benefit from the provision.

It is believed, that in many parts of the State public attention has not been sufficiently awakened to the great importance and blessings of the limited and partial instruction even, to the rising generation, which may be obtained in these schools.

Our People do not take hold of the subject with that energy and spirit essential to its success. A general listlessness prevails. Those that can afford it, send their children elsewhere to school, while the poorer classes keep theirs at home to work. Throughout the State you see everywhere on the highways school houses deserted, the doors broken from their hinges, and the grass growing in the yard. Why is this? Besides those already alluded to, one prominent cause, doubtless, is the difficulty of procuring proper Teachers, qualified by education and good morals, to direct the young. Our men prefer, for the most part, more active employment. Let female Teachers then be patronised and employed. They would be satisfied with smaller compensation, while their soft and gentle manners, purer morals, greater tact in instructing young children and taming the wild and stubborn, fit them in a peculiar degree for this office.

In some of the counties, I am happy to be able to say, that their schools are well managed and are accomplishing, with marked effect, the beneficent results aimed at by the law; and it is to be hoped that such is the case in others. But there is no official information upon the subject, and what I design to say is, that the very want of this information demonstrates the absolute necessity of some radical amendment. This necessity suggests the expediency of creating a new officer in the Government, to take the general charge of this whole business, in accordance with the practice in other States, and with the earnest and repeated recommendation of my predecessors.

This officer might be designated the Minister of Public Instruction, or the General Superintendent of Common Schools. It should be made his duty to examine all the public schools in the State, ascertain the length of time each district school is kept up, the number and qualification of Teachers, the mode of instruction; to direct the arrangement of school houses, and procuring proper school books, the settlement and arrangement of the financial department; and he should be required to make a report to the Legislature upon all these matters, with such observations as experience might suggest, upon the general condition and efficiency of our system, and the most practicable means of improving it. The duties of such an officer would be laborious, and the salary should be such as would command the most eminent qualifications, and engage undivided attention.

His compensation might be charged upon the Literary Fund, and not drawn from the general treasury; and it would be returned to that fund in ten-fold value, by imparting healthfulness and vigor, and efficiency to the system.

The last General Assembly seems to have been fully aware of the necessity of some general supervision; but while they declined to authorize the appointment of one general supervisor at a reasonable salary, they authorized each County Court to appoint one for each County, at a salary of $250 each, with power given to the Courts to lay a tax to pay it.

In my judgment it is much better to have one general superintendent, competent and responsible, at an expense of $2,500, paid out of the Literary Fund, than to have *seventy-nine* superintendents dispersed throughout the State, without concert or union of design and action, at an aggregate expense of $19,700 per annum, drawn, too, from the pockets of the people by taxation.

Our common school system, then, regarded either in the light of the patriotic and noble purposes intended to be accomplished by it, or considered with reference to the proper direction and fair disbursement of so large a sum of public money, requires thorough revision and amendment.

Having been a member of the Literary Board from its first organization, and having bestowed some attention upon this subject, I feel, in conclusion, fully warranted in recommending, as the most effectual means of attaining the ends referred to, the appointment of a general superintendent of common schools for the State.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund will, in due time, submit a report, showing in detail the state and condition of this Fund, and the proceedings of the Board on other subjects committed to their management.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The internal improvement of the condition of the State, has been so repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon the Legislature within the past twelve years, by my predecessors in office, that nothing new can be superadded. The people are now demanding some relief for the exigency of their wants, good market towns within our own borders, and the means of cheap transportation to reach them.

The day has passed by for writing essays on the importance of Rail Roads, and Plank Roads, and navigable Rivers. The practical results in other States around us, offer their accumulated testimony of the increased wealth and enterprise which they confer upon the people, and will expose to just ridicule and contempt a State that will continue to shut her eyes upon the light of experience, and fold her arms in apathy and sloth, when her very existence demands patriotic, energetic and enlightened action.

The public works now in progress in North Carolina exhibit the fruits of an awakened sensibility, and point with unerring certainty and force to the prosecution and completion of others not yet commenced.

The extension of the North Carolina Rail Road East and West, connecting it, on one hand, with the commerce of the Atlantic Ocean, and, on the other, with that great current and stream of intercommunication in a high degree forming the ligaments and arteries of the National Union, must occupy a prominent position in any scheme promising to ennoble and improve the State.

Other works, more sectional in their character, will readily present themselves to the favorable consideration of those more immediately interested in them. To what extent it will be prudent at this time to embark in new works of internal improvement, until ample means shall have been provided for the faithful and energetic completion of those already authorized and undertaken, it is not for me to say.

### RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road being now the property of the State, will claim that attention which is due to it, as well from the consideration of its convenience and value to a large portion of the State as on account of the deep pecuniary interest which is attached to it as the State's property.

The superstructure of the road, both of iron and wood, is in a very dilapidated condition, and extensive repairs are absolutely indispensable to its further use. The commissioners to whose care the Legislature committed it, have, with watchful diligence and with the efficient aid of the President and the other officers of the Road, kept it up; and by curtailing expenses, reducing salaries and enforcing the strictest economy in all its departments, have been able to continue its operations without making it a charge upon the State. Its receipts for the year 1849, have been equal to about $62,150, and for the year 1850, $68,055, the whole of which has been consumed in the ordinary current expenses, and in the purchase of new iron and repairs.

To enable you to understand the true state and situation of this property and to legislate intelligibly upon the subject, the Board of Commissioners employed Maj. S. M. Fox, an Engineer of skill and experience, to examine the whole line of the road and its appurtenances, the grading, the superstructure, the Bridges, Depots, Engines, &c. &c., and to make a report thereon. This will present a more reliable and satisfactory account of it than could be given by the Board of Commissioners, or the officers of the Board, or by any committee of the General Assembly. This report will be laid before you in a short time, together with a report of the President of the Road, and the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the two years last past.

### STATE'S CLAIM ON UNITED STATES.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, relating to the State's claim against the General Government, for money advanced, and transportation furnished to the North Carolina volunteers in the recent war with Mexico, at an early day after the adjournment of the Assembly, I procured from the Comptroller's Office the vouchers and papers pertaining to the claim, and caused them to be presented to the War Department at Washington, for the payment of the principal and interest, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress upon that subject. This claim of the State amounts, in principal money, to $9,467 73.

In the month of April ensuing, I was notified by the second auditor, that the sum of $85 25 had been allowed and would be paid upon proper application, while the residue of the claim had been rejected. Whereupon, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, desiring to know the grounds of this decision and to learn whether it were in my power to remove the objections. His reply terminated our correspondence upon the subject, and at an early day after the commencement of the late session of Congress, I addressed a circular letter to each of our Senators and Representatives, calling their attention to the matter, and inviting their co-operation in having payment of the claim provided for by an act of Congress. A bill was accordingly introduced in the Senate by Hon. Mr. Badger; it was passed by that body and sent to the House of Representatives, where it remained, without any final action had upon it, until the termination of the session.

During the pendency of the bill before the House of Representatives, I was again notified by the 2d auditor, that the additional sum of $100 had been allowed at his office. No steps have been taken to place these paltry sums in the Treasury. No valid reason can be shown why this claim of North Carolina should be rejected, while similar claims from other States have been freely allowed and paid.

### WESTERN TURNPIKE AND CHEROKEE LANDS.

An act was passed at your last session, "to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury, West, to the line of the State of Georgia." By this act, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint a competent and experienced Engineer and three Commissioners to survey and locate said Road; and upon the report of the Engineer and commissioners being presented to the Governor, it was made "his duty further to appoint one of said commissioners, or other suitable person, to act as Agent of the State to contract for, and superintend the making of said Road."

The demand, in the neighboring States, for men of science and practical skill in civil engineering, for their various public works of Internal Improvement, was such, that I met with some difficulty and delay in procuring the services of a suitable Engineer for the work in question. Major S. Moylan Fox at length presented himself, and being satisfied entirely of his skill and fitness, I appointed him Engineer, and Messrs. Andrew H. Shuford, of Catawba; Joseph J. Erwin, of Rutherford; and George W. Hayes, of Cherokee county, Commissioners under the act. Subsequently, Joseph J. Erwin resigned, and I appointed E. D. Austin, of Rowan, to supply the vacancy. The extent of the reconnoissances and the number of experimental lines necessary to be run to determine the most eligible route for a Road traversing a succession of mountains, which had unavoidably to be crossed, required greater labor and consumed more time, than was anticipated. Since the completion of the survey, the Engineer and his assistants have been engaged in making such a map, profile and description of the Road, as would be indispensable to the State's Agent charged with letting out and superintending its construction.

This has delayed the report of the Engineer and Commissioners, and no agent to contract for and superintend the work has been appointed.

In a few days I shall make you a special communication, transmitting a topographical chart of the Turnpike, together with a copy of the report of these functionaries, showing the cost of their work and the expenses of the party in detail; and suggesting some alterations in the law which are believed to be needful.

At present, I call the attention of the Legislature to an important inquiry connected with this subject. Among the funds appropriated and pledged for the making of this Road, are all the debts now due to the State for the sales of the Cherokee lands.

It will be remembered that at the time when those sales were made, a spirit of adventure and speculation, which pervaded the United States, had been awakened with many in the purchase of these lands; while others, stimulated with the desire to retain their humble dwellings and improvements, entered also into the competition of bidders, and that the land sold, in some instances, for tenfold—in all, for prices far beyond its value.—While the public domain of the State had been granted, under the entry laws, at *five cents* per acre to others, these have been sold at from *three to thirty dollars per acre.*

Impressed with a knowledge of these facts, the Legislature has from time to time granted indulgence in the collection of these debts. In the year 1844, an act was passed establishing a Board of Auditors to inquire and make report as to solvent and insolvent purchasers, and allowing those who were found to be unable to pay, to surrender their lands to the State; directing their bonds to be cancelled and delivered up, *although the sureties in said bonds might be good.* By virtue of this act, a large amount of these bonds were returned to the purchasers, and they were released from their contracts. In the year 1846, another act was passed for the relief of the same class of debtors, by which they were allowed the right of preemption of said lands at the fair cash valuation, assessed by the said Board of Auditors.

Why this discrimination between purchasers?—If the principal debtors, who were unable to pay the price originally agreed upon, were released, together with their sureties, and were allowed to repurchase the same land at the new assessment, why should those who are solvent be held to a hard bargain and be compelled to pay more confessedly than the land is worth;—be forced to pay the whole of the purchase money, and in many cases be rendered bankrupt by the operation?

In my judgment it is the true policy of the State not to oppress any of her citizens, nor coerce them to the fulfilment of an ill-judged or ruinous speculation. Establish then a new board of auditors, who shall assess the fair cash valuation of the residue of the lands, and allow all purchasers to retain them at that valuation and be relieved from the excess.

By this course you will secure the speedy settlement of this protracted indebtedness, and long vexed subject; grant fair and honest relief to an oppressed but patriotic people, and attach good citizens to the State; while by the contrary exacting process, you ruin many and compel others, in order to save something from the general wreck, to abandon their homes; to quit the State, and leave nothing at last for the satisfaction of their indebtedness, but the intrinsic value of the land itself.

I commend this subject to the generous and equitable consideration of the Legislature.

In the original sales, all of the Cherokee lands not estimated to be worth twenty cents per acre, were not surveyed and offered for sale; and there remains in addition, according to the reports of the State's agents, a large quantity of these lands the property of the State not subject to the entry laws, and for the disposal of which no provision has been made.

All of these lands having, by the act of the last session, been appropriated to the construction of this Turnpike road, provision should be made at once for the bringing of the whole of them, surveyed and unsurveyed, into market, that their value may be realized and made available for the purposes declared by the act.

### FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.

By an act of the last session of the General Assembly, chapter 89, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Public Treasurer was required to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, for three-fifths of the capital stock of said company, amounting to the sum of $120,000; and to enable the State to pay her said subscription, the Treasurer was required from time to time, as the money should be called for, to issue Bonds, under the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and to convert them into cash. In obedience to the requirements of this statute, bonds to the amount of $50,000, to the 1st of November instant, have been issued and the proceeds applied as directed, leaving an amount of $70,000 to be thereafter issued, in the manner and on the terms stipulated therein. This subject will be again referred to in the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, which will be presented at an early day.

### CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In obedience to another act of the last session, Chapter 92, requiring the Governor of the State, upon certain terms, conditions, and limitations therein expressed, to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, for $80,000 of the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, I have made a subscription on the Books of said Company, for the first instalment of $40,000, and the Public Treasurer has paid over to the Company the sum of $20,000, as provided for by the Act.

These Companies are progressing in their enterprizes with great vigor and success, and the residue of the State's subscription may be expected to be called for in a short time.

### DEATH OF MEMBERS.

Having received official notice of the death of John Exum, the Senator elected in August last for the county of Wayne, and of James Tomlinson, one of the members of the House of Commons for the county of Johnston, I have issued writs of election to the Sheriffs of those counties respectively, to open the polls at the different precincts, in said counties, to hold elections to supply these vacancies, according to law.

### STANDARD MEASURES.

Standard Measures for the new counties and for Chatham, (to supply a loss from fire,) have been procured and transmitted, in pursuance of the act of the last session of the General Assembly.

### CLUB FOOT AND HARLOW CREEK CANAL.

In obedience to the Resolution of the last Session, requesting the Governor to cause a conveyance to be made by the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county to the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, for the use of the State, of all the property in and appendant to the Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal, which was purchased in by the Public Treasurer at a sale made by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of said county, the said deed of Conveyance has been duly executed and filed among the valuable papers of said Board.

### NAG'S HEAD.

The Construction of a Ship Channel at or near Nag's Head, between Albemarle Sound and the ocean, is of vast importance to the agricultural interests of a large section of North Carolina, and important also to general Commerce.

It is a work justly appertaining to and eminently deserving the attention of the General Government, and should be pressed upon the attention of Congress with a pertinacity and zeal that should command success.

Surely it cannot be that the General Government will pass over unheeded forever the urgent demand of a State, not asking charity or private bounty, but the execution of a work so essential to the general welfare of the Country.

### REVISED STATUTES.

I recommend a new Revisal of the Statute Laws of the State.

The last edition has been appropriated, and no new copies of the work can be obtained.

The Public Officers and Magistrates of the new counties cannot be supplied. It has now been 14 years since the laws were revised—many changes have been made and new laws passed within that period. The Statute Laws of the State should be revised by a body of competent Commissioners, their defects pointed out, amendments suggested, the new acts collated and arranged under their appropriate heads, and the work placed in such intelligible and convenient form, that the laws can be readily referred to and understood by the People.

### GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY.

I hope I shall be pardoned for pressing upon the attention of the Legislature the oft reiterated recommendation of making provision for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. The cause of agriculture, of science and the arts demands that this shall be no longer postponed. The sagacity of our statesmen thirty years ago foresaw its advantages, and North Carolina was the very first State in the Union that took up this subject—a small appropriation was made, and the Professors of our University, at different periods, are the only persons who have entered this interesting field.

With the limited means at their command, during the short intervals of College vacations, enough only has been done to indicate the value and extent of what has been left undone.

### HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

A Resolution was passed at the last session authorizing the Governor to procure from the public offices in London, such Documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary history of North Carolina, as might be found worthy of preservation. To accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner, I tendered to the President of our University, Hon. D. L. Swain, the appointment and agency contemplated in the Resolution. He manifested an anxious desire to carry out the object proposed, if it could be done by any reasonable devotion of time and attention not incompatible with his paramount engagements. He deemed it neccessary, however, before going abroad, to ascertain what portion of the documentary information desired, might be obtained at home. Considerable, and not unsuccessful, attention has been devoted to domestic research, and the materials thus obtained will be preserved for the use of our future historian. The agent informs me that he has acquired such knowledge of the sources which exist in our own country as will enable him to examine with proper intelligence the archives of the Mother Country; and that he will very cheerfully enter upon the duty at an early day, if such shall be the pleasure of the General Assembly.

### WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

In the summer of 1849, while the various States of our Union were contributing blocks of marble and granite to represent them in the noble National Monument now being erected in memory of Washington by the People of the United States, it occurred to me that I would be rendering an acceptable service to the People of the State, and be acting in anticipation of your wishes, to take proper steps to have the State of North Carolina also represented in this filial token of respect to "the Father of his Country."

It was my design to procure a block of native white marble, and cause it to be embellished with the name of the State and her Coat of Arms, and send it on to Washington City, to take its appropriate place in the inside stairway of the Obelisk. Upon making my wishes know, a patriotic association of gentlemen in Lincoln County claimed to enjoy the pleasure and privilege of furnishing a block from the Lincoln quarry, and their offer was accepted. In consequence of some failures in quarrying out a block of suitable dimensions, and much delay in procuring the means of transportation to this place, after it was ready, it did not reach here until a short time past. The meeting of the Legislature being then near at hand, I deemed it more decorous to await your pleasure and action in the premises.

No appropriation having been made for expenditures on such account, a portion of the expense necessarily incurred has been paid by me, and I am personally responsible for the residue. The vouchers are ready for your inspection. The block is now at the Railroad Depot, and it will afford me pleasure to receive your directions to have it forwarded to its place of destination.

### FOREIGN COMMUNICATIONS.

In the File marked A, accompanying this message, are sundry communications which it becomes my duty to lay before you.

1. From Secretary of State of the United States, desiring to be furnished with copies of our Acts of Assembly from the year 1840 to the present time, and asking that provision be made for future supply.

2. From the State of Florida, desiring to be supplied with the Reports of our Supreme Court prior to 1845.

3. From the Central authority of the Royal Commissioners, relating to the admission of the production of American Art and industry at the Industrial Exhibition to be held at London in May, 1851.

4. From Mississippi, relating to granting Bounty Lands to the Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812.

5. From an American Association for advancement of science, relating to a Geological Survey of the Country.

6. From Vermont, on a Bureau of Agriculture.

7. From South Carolina, on the Nashville Convention.

8. Do. Do. On the principles of "Wilmot Proviso."

9. From New Hampshire, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Connecticut, Mississippi, Missouri and Florida, on Slavery and fugitive slaves.

10. From A. Vattemare, the Agent of the State in Paris, on the subject of international, literary, and scientific exchanges.

The Package marked B contains the resignation of Justices of the Peace, tendered to this Department since the last session.

My Letter Book is ready for your inspection, and will, on request, be laid before you by my Private Secretary.

Possessing no power under our Constitution to originate or participate in the framing of our laws, I nevertheless duly appreciate the responsibility and anxiety of your position; and will with great cheerfulness and to the utmost of my ability co-operate with the General Assembly in promoting the best interests, the happiness and the honor of the State, and in upholding the integrity and nationality of our glorious Union.

CHARLES MANLY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1850.

## Legislature of North Carolina.

The two Houses convened in their respective Halls on Monday the 18th inst.

In the SENATE, 45 out of 50 members appeared in their seats. They were called to order by Henry W. Miller, Esq., the Clerk of the last Senate, and were sworn in by Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Raleigh.

Mr. Bower of Ashe nominated Hon. Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, for Speaker. Mr. Gilmer of Guilford nominated Col. Joyner of Halifax. Mr. Edwards was elected on the first vote, as follows:—

*For Mr. Edwards*—Messrs. Rogers, Sherrard, Clark, Speight, Nixon, McMillan, Herring, Wooten, Cameron, Banting, Thompson, Jones, Drake, Hester, Berry, Williamson, Courts, G. W. Caldwell, Hargrove, Barrow, Bower, Hoke, Thomas, —26.

*For Mr. Joyner*—Messrs. Willey, Pender, Sessoms, Bond, Eborn, Grist, Kelly, Malloy, Richardson, Lane, Gilmer, Barringer, Lillington, Davidson, Bynum, Caldwell, Woodfin—17.

Mr. Edwards was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Bower and Gilmer, and returned thanks for the honor.

Mr. Courts nominated Hon. John Hill of Stokes for Principal Clerk, and Mr. Woodfin nominated H. W. Miller, Esq. The vote on the first ballot stood: For Mr. Hill 27, for Mr. Miller 17.

Mr. Drake nominated G. E. B. Singeltary of Nash for Assistant Clerk; and Mr. Bond nominated H. W. Husted of Raleigh: For Mr. Singeltary 27, For Mr. Husted 17.

Mr. Cameron nominated James Page of Randolph for Principal Door-keeper; and Mr. Bynum nominated Green Hill.—For Mr. Page 28, for Mr. Hill 15.

Mr. Courts nominated Patrick McGowan for Assistant Door-keeper. For Mr. McGowan 38, Scattering 4.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, 116 out of 120 members appeared. They were called to order by Perrin Busbee, Esq., former Clerk, and sworn in by C. B. Root, Esq. of Raleigh.

Gen. Saunders of Wake nominated the Hon. J. C. Dobbin of Cumberland for Speaker, and Mr. Barnes of Northampton nominated the Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

*For Mr. Dobbin*—Messrs. Sharpe, McDowell, Avery, S. P. Hill, Johnston, Holland, Bond, Jarvis, Pegram, Stephenson, Cotten, Thigpen, Bridgers, J. Barnes, Kelly, Martin, Pope, Love, Saunderson, Stowe, L. B. Sanders, A. J. Leach, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sherrill, Sutton, Mizell, Harrison, Williams, S. J. Person, Taylor, W. Hill, Powers, Fonville, Durham, C. Jones, Patterson, Wilson, Winstead, W. McNeill, Ruffin, N. McNeill, Kallum, Montgomery, Dickerson, Marshall, Flynt, Cockerham, McLean, Waugh, Sheek, Herring, Boykin, Thornton, Eaton, R. M. Saunders, Newsom, Rollins, Gordon, Flemming, Sherard, Brogden, Swanner, Clanton, Mathis—65.

*For Mr. Rayner*—Messrs. Dunlap, Dargen, McMillan, Stubbs, Tripp, Winston, Cherry, J. H. Hill, Walton, Erwin, Shinpock, Scott, Hackney, Barco, Pigott, Brazier, Jerkins, Maultsby, J. M. Leach, A. G. Foster, Douthet, Wiggins, Bogle, D. F. Caldwell, Parham, McKoy, Adams, Amis, Campbell, Wiley, Davidson, Siler, Eure, Russell, D. Barnes, Farmer, Blow, Steele, Thornburg, Webb, Sloan, McClees, Foard, Locke, A. H. Caldwell, A. M. Foster, J. Hays, Drake, G. W. Hayes—49.

Mr. Dobbin was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Saunders and Barnes, and made his acknowledgments as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I cannot permit this occasion to pass without tendering my profound acknowledgments for the honor you have just bestowed, in elevating me to a position hitherto adorned by many of our most eminent citizens. Nor can I withhold the expression of sincere diffidence in assuming a task, the proper execution of which, requires much Legislative experience—much parliamentary learning.

I rely on your generous indulgence, and feel assurred that I do not in vain invoke your earnest co-operation in every effort to preserve the order and to sustain the dignity of the House.

Experience admonishes many of you—observation has perhaps admonished you all, that nothing is so well calculated to promote the despatch of business in a deliberative body, as a rigid enforcement of the rules of order and a strict observance of the rules of decorum. We have convened, gentlemen, at a peculiarly interesting period in the history of our State and our country. Events of momentous magnitude are passing around us. Questions involving property, and peace, and constitutional rights, seem now to be assuming a practical character. The minds of our wisest men are filled with fearful apprehensions and gloomy forebodings. The people of North Carolina look now with most intense concern to the action of their Representatives. Our Legislative bearing now may seriously affect the character of our State. *Let us with scrupulous fidelity preserve her honor—with calm determination maintain her rights.* In renewing the expression of thanks for this flattering testimonial of your partiality, allow me to assure you that in attempting to discharge the trust, I shall know no feelings but those of the strictest impartiality—no party but our common constituents—no locality but our common State.

Mr. Steele submitted the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That Perrin Busbee, of Wake, be appointed Principal, and James R. Dodge, of Surry, Assistant Clerk, of the House of Commons.

Mr. Saunders of Wake moved the vote on the *first branch* of the Resolution.

Mr. Steele thought the Resolution one and indivisible, and desired the gentleman from Wake to tell the House where the first branch ended and where the second began.

The Speaker decided the Resolution divisible; but Mr. Saunders yielded to

Mr. Wilson, who moved to amend the Resolution by striking out Mr. Dodge's name, and inserting that of Thos. B. Bailey, Esq. of Orange.

Mr. Avery moved that the Resolution be indefinitely postponed; but it was determined in the negative, 39 to 62.

Mr. J. M. Leach called for a division of the question: on striking out, it stood, yeas 59, nays 55; on inserting the name of Mr. Bailey, it was, yeas 63, nays 50. The Resolution was then passed as amended.

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Nov.* 19.

Col. Joyner of Halifax appeared and took his seat.

The usual messages were interchanged between the two Houses as to their organization. And

Messrs. Cameron and Gilmer were appointed on the joint committee to inform the Governor of that fact.

The Secretary of State reported that Mr. Lemay, of the Star, had contracted to do the Legislative Printing.

The Rules of Order of the last Senate were adopted; and seats assigned to Reporters.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Nov.* 19.

Messrs. Eaton, C. Jones, R. M. Saunders, Rayner and Steele were appointed to report Roles for the House.

Mr. Bryson of Haywood was elected Doorkeeper, and Mr. Webster Assistant.

Messrs. Sherard and Leach were appointed on the Joint Committee to wait on the Governor.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Nov.* 20.

Messrs. Shepard of Pasquotank, Barnard of Currituck, and Haughton of Chatham, appeared and took their seats.

The Senate voted three times without an election, for Engrossing Clerk.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. K. Bryan, | 29 | 24 | 20 |
| Jas. Thomas, | 11 | 12 | 8 |
| John L. Graham, | 4 | 10 | withdrawn. |
| A. A. Burton, | | | 14 |

The Governor's Message was received, and 10 copies ordered to be printed for each member.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Nov.* 20.

Vote of the House for Engrossing Clerk:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bryan, | 47 | 56 | |
| Thomas, | 46 | 59 | |
| Graham, | 23 | | |
| Burton, | | | |

The Governor's Message was received, and 10 copies ordered for each member.

On motion of Mr. Love, the House took a recess of an hour for the purpose of appointing the Standing Committees, required under the Rules.

When the House was called to order the following Committees were announced:

*On Claims*—Messrs. Wilson, McClees, Hackney, D. F. Caldwell, W. McNeill, Newsom, Brogden, Waugh, Dargan, Bogle, Farmer.

*Prop. and Griev.*—Messrs. G. W. Hayes, Gordon, Stowe, McLean, Kelly, Martin, McDowell, Jones, Drake, J. Barnes, Winston.

*Education*—Messrs. D. A. Barnes, Blow, Pegram, S. P. Hill, Steele, Clanton, L. B. Sanders, A. G. Foster, Davidson, Walton, Love.

*Agriculture*—Messrs. Sloan, McMill

*Installation of Governor*—Messrs. McLean, Ruffin, Stephenson, Foster of Davidson, and Blow.

Mr. Pigott introduced a bill to relieve sailing vessels from the tax imposed on them by the act of 1848–9.

Mr. Eaton, a bill concerning the official bonds of Sheriffs and Constables.

Mr. Webb, a bill to repeal the 8th section of the Revenue act of 1848–9.

Mr. Steele, a bill to incorporate Falling Creek Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Erwin, a bill to secure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States; to assert the rights of the Southern States to a fair share in the benefits of the Government; to encourage domestic industry and direct trade with foreign nations. [This bill provides that in addition to the existing Revenue Laws, after the 1st day of January, 1852, every merchant, trader, &c. shall state upon oath, before the Clerk of the County Court, the value of all the goods, wares, and merchandise he may have on hand for sale; and upon the sum so set forth, he shall pay a tax of ten per cent. *ad valorem; Provided*, that if he shall state, upon affidavit, that the whole or any part of said goods is the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the Southern States, or of any foreign country, then he shall be exempt from said tax. Also, shall state upon oath, on the 1st January, in each succeeding year, the value of goods, &c. purchased in the preceding 12 months, on which a similar tax shall be laid, subject to similar exceptions. Then follow penalties for violating and attempting to evade the law. The bill further provides that merchants, &c. shall answer all inquiries of purchasers truly as to where articles they may offer for sale were manufactured; and imposes a penalty for a violation of this section. The act to remain in force until the Territories of the U. S. are opened to the occupation of citizens of N. C. in the possession and enjoyment of every species of property they may hold in their own State, and until the Constitutional provision relative to the delivery of fugitive slaves shall be faithfully carried out in practice throughout the United States. A copy of the Act to be transmitted to the Governors of the slave-holding States, with a request that similar laws be passed in each.]

Mr. Love, a bill to amend the constitution of the State.

The above bills were appropriately referred, and the two last ordered to be printed.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of nine, six from the House and three from the Senate, to be styled the "Committee on Revenue," to take into consideration the present Revenue Laws of the State, and report by bill or otherwise, whether the said laws need any revision or amendment.

On motion of Mr. Hayes, a similar proposition was made as to the Cherokee Lands.

SENATE—*Saturday, Nov.* 23.

The Speaker announced as Standing Committees:

*On Propositions & Grievances*—Messrs Courts, Barringer, Sherrard, Ebora, Berry, Sessums, McMillan.

*Judiciary*—Messrs Woodfin, Caldwell of Mecklenbg, Courts, Gilmer, Washington, Hoke, Kelly.

*Education and the Literary Fund*—Messrs. Shepard, Bunting, Lillington, Haughton, Williamson, Bower, Jones.

*Claims*—Mess. Drake, Hargrave, Pender, Grist, Wootten, Wiley, Barrow.

*Internal Improvements*—Messrs Thomas, Joyner, Gilmer, Cannady, Nixon, Bogle, Lane.

*Corporations*—Mess. Cameron, Bynum, Watson, Caldwell of Burke, Davidson, Speight, Thompson.

*On Slavery*—Messrs Clark, Shepard, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Woodfin, Joyner, Cameron.

The Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road bill was referred to Int. Imp't committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Bynum presented a memorial and a counter memorial respecting a proposed new county out of Cleaveland, Burke, Catawba & Lincoln. Referred.

Mr Shepard introduced a series of resolutions, [which we regret the want of room to publish this week,] affirming that the Constitution of the U. S. was a compromise, which ceases to be a Constitution when its avowed purposes are perverted or changed. That although we love the Union, and view its destruction as a great calamity, we nevertheless regard the right to secede from it as a right of self-defence and protection, which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with a due regard to their own safety and welfare. That "whenever a majority of the people of N. Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, it is not only their right but it is their duty to secede and punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her will, as rebels and traitors." That the right is an extreme remedy, not to be resorted to unless all other means fail. That the fugitive slave bill is constitutional, and its repeal or essential alteration will be sufficient evidence that Congress is unrestrained by the Constitution, and that North Carolina should then decide whether to submit to an unlimited government or resist. That any action preventing slaves from being carried to any territories is an assault upon such property. That the injustice of the admission of California would never have occurred, had the South been united. Therefore the South should co-operate in demanding adequate protection to slave property carried to territories; or an equal division of such territory.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Nov.* 23.

Mr Blow introduced a bill concerning the Raleigh and Greenville Plank Road. Referred.

Mr Willey, a bill to provide for appointing a Superintendent of Common Schools, and for other purposes. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Sanders of Johnston, a bill explanatory of the Revenue Act of last Session. Referred.

Mr Maultsby, a bill to quiet titles to Land and Slaves. Also, a bill concerning Overseers of Public Roads. Referred.

Mr Martin, a resolution in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Adopted.

Mr Steele, a resolution instructing the committee on amendments to the Constitution to inquire into the expediency of altering the mode of election of Justices of the Peace. Adopted.

Mr Flemming, a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the people whether they will have a Convention to alter the Constitution. Adopted, after a short discussion between Messrs Rayner, Flemming, Saunders of Wake, Caldwell of Guilford, Leach, Eaton, and Stevenson, by 105 to 12.

Mr Winston, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of allowing Superintendents of Common Schools to loan the money in their hands.

On motion of Mr Saunders of Wake, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the most eligible plan for the speedy removal of Free persons of color from the State, and for their better government whilst they shall remain within the same, and report accordingly. Adopted, and the Resolution, thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, offered the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Select Committee on the amendment of the Constitution inquire into the expediency of making the following amendments:

1. To abolish the freehold qualification of voters for the Senate.
2. To give to the people the right of electing the Superior Court Judges, and of changing the term of their office for a term not less than seven years.
3. To give to the people the right of electing Justices of the Peace, and for a term of years not less than four.
4. To restrict the General Assembly in appropriations of the Public money when the same shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or when the faith of the State shall be pledged, unless by the vote of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, or by a vote of a majority of two successive Legislatures; and that the Committee report a bill for the earliest constitutional mode of carrying these amendments into effect, with the approbation of the people.

Mr. Walton moved to send message to Senate, proposing to go into election of state Treasurer, and informing them that Chas. L. Hinton was in nomination. Lost.

*Murder and Robbery*—On Friday night last, Mr. John Yokely of Davidson County, was murdered by some unknown hand at his own residence, and six hundred dollars in cash taken from his bureau drawer. Mr. Yokely's white family were from home at the time, and he was supposed to be in a state of intoxication.


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1850.


THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We have but little room to remark upon this document. It is a most important and interesting State paper; and deserves the careful and thoughtful consideration of every North Carolinian.

The Governor takes moderate but firm ground on the subject of Southern rights—ground which North Carolina will not abandon or yield—in favor of the Union, and of our constitutional rights, and against disunion and nullification in either section. On amending the Constitution; on Internal Improvements; and on other subjects, important views are communicated. But the subjects which will probably most attract public attention, are the State's Finances and Indebtedness, and the Common School System.

In regard to the measures to be adopted for meeting the State's liabilities, the Governor has wisely, as we think, refrained from any recommendation. Things are in such a condition as to require cool and calm legislation, and unity of action, by all parties. As the Governor is so soon to be superseded, and as his successor, as well as the Legislature, which alone has the power to act, are both bitterly hostile to Governor Manly, any recommendation of measures by him might have a tendency to array the party against it. He has wisely therefore, as we think, contented himself with placing the subject in its worst aspect before the Legislature, and left to them to do their duty. This is not a pleasant duty, but we shall rejoice if it be wisely performed; and we pledge our feeble but hearty support to any action which may seem calculated to preserve the honor and promote the prosperity of the State. On such a subject, if we know our-selves, we can never have any party feeling, but that of a North Carolina party.

On the subject of Common Schools, we have long been of the Governor's opinion, that the Fund ought to be divided among the counties in proportion to the children to be educated. The reasons he gives for this cannot, we think, be refuted. As to the operation of the System itself, it is apparent that Reform is indispensably necessary. This is abundantly evident from the startling facts stated by the Governor, to which we refer. It is necessary to prevent the System from degenerating into a nuisance, and from losing its hold upon the public regard, to which, if properly administered, it is pre-eminently entitled.

We will say no more, but refer the reader to the Message.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—We learn officially that the tolls received on 18 miles of our Plank Road up to the 23d inst. amount to $1500. At the gate here, during the last three weeks $131 have been received. If the road had been opened to Carthage the tolls for that time at this gate would have reached $300. It is expected that they will be so opened by the 1st January; and that by the 1st of April the Tolls will amount to $3000, to report to the Annual meeting. This will be on a cost of $58,000. And only a part of the road costing that sum opened for a large part of the time. This will enable the Company to make a dividend of 4 or 5 per cent. on the whole amount paid in, (equal probably to 6 per cent. on the payments, calculating from the time they were made,) and to lay aside 5 or 10 per cent. of the tolls for repairs and renewal of the road.

But for the failure of the grain crops this showing would have been much better.

PROSCRIPTION.—As might have been expected, the Locofocos have, so far, fully responded to the call of the party press, to turn out every Whig, however faithful he may have been, and however small the pittance he received for his services—Henry W. Miller and H. W. Husted, Officers in the Senate, and Jas. R. Dodge, in the House, were of course doomed; but not even the small office of Door-keeper of the Senate was spared to the aged incumbent, Green Hill.

The Register, alluding to all this, reminds its readers of the more liberal course of the Whigs. In 1840, (it says,) with a decided majority, the Whigs re-elected Thomas G. Stone, Esq., (Loco,) Principal Clerk. In 1842, Mr. Stone received an *unanimous* vote. In 1848, with a clear majority, at the time, in their favor, the Whigs elected Mr. Busbee, a warm and active partizan, the second Officer of the House of Commons. Quite a spicy debate sprung up on the proposition of Mr. Steele, to re-appoint the former Clerks. Mr. S. very properly adverted to the fact of Mr. Busbee's having been elected, two years ago, by his vote and those of other Whigs, as an act of conciliation and liberality to the opposition, and claimed the same forbearance and magnanimity in return."

☞ This was in type before the election of Mr. Secretary Hill.

Mr. Senator Badger, Mr. Reid, Governor elect, and Messrs. Ashe and Clingman, members of Congress, are announced as being in Raleigh.

THE RALEIGH PAPERS—We were agreeably surprised on Wednesday last, on the receipt of the first number of the Daily Raleigh Register, and Tri-weekly Raleigh Star, to find them quite respectable in size, as well as highly interesting in matter. We heartily hope that they will be liberally sustained.

DEATHS.—Ex-Gov. Richard Dobbs Spaight died at his residence near Newbern on the 17th inst. in the 54th year of his age. He was Governor of the State for one year only, the last under the old Constitution, and was beaten by Gov. Dudley in 1836.

Col Richard M. Johnson died at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Tuesday last, aged about 70. He was a distinguished officer of the war of 1812, Member of both Houses of Congress, and Vice President of the U. S. from 1837 to 1841. He died after a brief illness of paralysis.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Locofoco papers are demanding of the Legislature the removal of every Whig from office. One of them (and it is only a sample of the others,) says,—

"We are *for* PROSCRIPTION. Our Legislature is now in session. The first work they should go about, yes sir, the very first, ought to be the removal of every whig incumbent, within their reach, from office. It will not do to remain on the defensive. The war must be carried into the enemy's country. We must fight the foe—we mean the Whigs, poor fellows!—with their own weapons. The Whig axe is every day chopping the head off somebody. Let the Legislature borrow it, for a short time. They must not fail to use it scientifically—no politically. It is their time now, and if they don't use it, they need not expect to escape the censure of their constituents."

We do not envy any party the possession of such malignant spirits. But rather feel proud that the Whigs left Locofocos in office in this State, and in Washington have not removed one-half of those they found in office there. If these Locofoco Editors had lived in France during the revolution, they would have been Dantons and Robespierres,—lacking only the talent of those bad men.

The Legislature, we rejoice to see, has honored itself by rebuking this malignant spirit as to one officer, the venerable WM. HILL, Secretary of State, who has been re-elected by an almost unanimous vote, having received 150 out of 154 votes.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant.

Cotton had declined ⅛ to ¼d. The political news unimportant.

DISRESPECT TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.—At Mecklenburg Superior Court, on the 13th inst., Capt. Green W. Caldwell was tried for an assault with a revolver on Rufus Barringer, Esq. during the last Election canvass. Caldwell was found guilty, and Judge Settle sentenced him to 20 days' imprisonment. Whereupon, as we learn from the Hornet's Nest, "the excitement among Caldwell's friends was intense. Hundreds would have stepped between the judgment and its execution, and the feeling to do so was deep and determined, but it soon came to be understood that it was entirely contrary to Mr. Caldwell's wishes and views that any thing of the kind should be undertaken; he preferring to obey the high behests of the law, to making any resistance to its demands."

Subsequently, on the evening of Mr. Caldwell's commitment to prison, a number of persons united in an invitation to him to a public dinner, complaining, in their letter to him, that the penalties of the law had "fallen unjustly upon him," and declaring that "they had seen nothing in his conduct which should consign him to the walls of a prison." The newspaper says that this feeling was universal.

We desire to say nothing as to the affray between Messrs. Caldwell and Barringer, except that the long account published by "Many friends of Maj. G. W. Caldwell," makes out such a case as seems to us to be inconsistent with the finding of a verdict by a Jury against Caldwell. We are therefore led to suspect the fullness and fairness of that account. The finding of the Jury negatives the idea of such a justification as the case presented by his friends would shew. And after such a finding, no impartial man can wonder that an upright Judge should sentence the defendant to imprisonment. We have heard it declared from the Bench, and we confess with entire approbation, that imprisonment should invariably follow every conviction for an assault with deadly weapons. We applauded the resolution of that Judge; feeling convinced that it was *necessary*, in order to prevent the carrying of arms, and the consequent frequent commission of murder. And what is there in the character and standing of Major Caldwell, which should exempt *him* from the penalty of the law? Shall a poor devil be sent to jail for shooting his fellow being, and Maj. Caldwell be exempted from that unpleasant penalty? Who ever thought of interposing to prevent the former from being carried to jail, or of offering *him* a public dinner? True, Maj. Caldwell is a man of high character, and a Senator in the State Legislature: But these are only reasons why he should respect the laws which he himself helped to make; and not reasons why he should be exempted from their operation.

For ourself, we respect the Judge who performed his duty, without respect to persons. The only drawback to this feeling is the fact that he afterwards gave way to the public feeling, and remitted the sentence after Maj. Caldwell had been in prison a day and two nights. This was done on petitions, numerously signed, but from all accounts it has rather the appearance of a triumph over the Judiciary.

It is the duty and interest of all good citizens to uphold the laws, as fairly administered by Court and Jury. And therefore we cannot but look with regret upon the conduct of the people and press of Mecklenburg in this matter. It could perhaps hardly be expected of Maj. Caldwell that *he* should rebuke their expressions, but considerate men in other parts of the State cannot fail to do so.

We are indebted to Gov. Manly, to Mr. Lemay, of the Star, and to Mr. Pegram, of the Commons, for early copies of the Governor's Message.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next.

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders took place on the 14th inst. We learn from the Wilmington papers that 3,146 shares of individual stock were represented, and 6,000 of State stock by Dr. F. J. Hill, as proxy.

The President's Report was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted to transport Lime, Plaster, Marl, Guano, and other fertilizers of the soil, at the lowest cost to the company. This is not only a patriotic resolution, but one calculated to pay back in the end any present sacrifice of profit. It is bread cast upon the waters, which will be returned to the Company after many days.

A resolution was offered to divide the surplus profits of the year, (equal to 3 per cent. on the capital,) among the Stockholders. But the wiser course was agreed to, on motion of Dr. Hill, to apply the $45,000 to the payment of the debt of the Company.

Gen. Alex'r McRae was re-elected President; and Messrs. P. K. Dickinson, E. B. Dudley, Gilbert Potter, O. G. Parsley, Wm. A. Wright, and J. D. Bellamy, Directors on the part of the individuals.

"The Stockholders separated, (say the papers,) under the influence of the most kind and friendly feeling, and were much cheered by the fine prospects of the Road, its growth in favor with the public, and the faithful and efficient manner in which its concerns had been managed by those having charge of the same."

MESSRS. VENABLE AND MILLER.—The Raleigh Register, in noticing the Standard's efforts to break the force of Mr. Miller's excoriation of Venable at Oxford, says it is untrue, as asserted by the Standard, that Mr. Miller failed to denounce the fanatics who are nullifying the fugitive slave law in Boston. "In Mr. Miller's argument, (says the Register,) he asserted in the most determined manner, that a faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law is necessary to the continuance of the Union, and we learn that not the least bold and eloquent portion of his speech consisted in his fiery denunciation of the fanatics who are defying the law of the Land."

The Nashville Convention adjourned on the 18th inst. in great confusion.

The "Southern Press" has the following telegraphic despatch from the President of the Convention:—

"NASHVILLE, Nov. 18, 1850.

"The Convention adjourned to-day, after adopting a preamble the same as offered by Governor Clay, of Alabama, and resolutions framed from those of Mississippi. They affirm the right of secession, denounce the acts of Congress as unjust, and recommend a General Congress of the Southern States to maintain the rights of the South and if possible to preserve the Union. No time for re-assembling designated.

"CHAS. J. McDONALD."

The measures above were supported by the Delegates professing to represent South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Virginia, and opposed by Tennessee. The Delegates from the latter State declared their intention to address their constituents on the subject, and one of them especially, (Mr. Donelson) denounced the proceedings as unhallowed, and expressed his determination to separate himself from them. Much excitement and an indescribable scene of confusion is reported to have followed Mr D's remarks, amidst which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A letter containing an account of some deaths in Montgomery county cannot be attended to, for the double reason that no name is signed to it and the postage was unpaid.

The article from a respected friend on Medicine and the Medical Profession, is too long for our columns, and would doubtless provoke a controversy for which we could not spare space. We feel obliged to decline it.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WARDROBE.—The entire clothing of Mr. McDonogh has been valued at $30.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.—Dr. Robert Collins, of Macon, Geo. recently addressed a letter to the President, enclosing several newspaper slips describing the treatment of his agent in Boston whilst endeavoring to recover his fugitive slave, and asking his interposition. The President replied at length to the letter on the day after its receipt. We regret that we cannot give the reply in full.

The President says that no one can be more deeply impressed than he with the importance of having every law faithfully executed. He has no thought of shrinking from his sworn duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; but will, to the utmost of his ability, faithfully perform it. For this purpose he will remove any officer who fails to discharge his duty; and will, in extreme cases, where the civil authorities cannot overcome resistance to the laws, employ the militia, and the army and navy, to accomplish that object. "But in either case, prudence and justice require that there should be more satisfactory evidence of official delinquency, or forcible resistance, than mere rumor, or newspaper statements, and as yet these are all which have been furnished in this case." On proof that a marshal has failed to perform his duty, the claimant has redress under the law, and the President will remove him also.—But no proof had been presented to the President, either of this, or of any resistance calling for military aid. For all the arrests of the claimant's agents in Boston, and insults offered to them, the laws afford redress. They are judicial questions over which the President can exercise no control. He closes as follows:—

"The President feels the importance of avoiding, as far as practicable, all causes of irritation between the North and the South, and especially on the exciting subject of slavery. Were he permitted to advise, he would suggest to all the importance of permitting the laws to take their usual course, and that everything like intimidation and illegal or unjust annoyance should be scrupulously avoided. Every effort should be made to cultivate a fraternal feeling. We should be a people of one interest and one sentiment, knowing no local division, and tolerating no sectional injustice. Our Union, so dear to the heart of every true American, can only be preserved by a strict observance of the Constitution and an impartial administration of the Laws."

The "Union" cordially approves the President's letter, but complains that the Marshal and Commissioner have not been removed.

Some of the Locofoco papers, on the contrary, denounce it as intended to affect the election in that State! A plain and prompt reply to a letter, published by the receiver, and not by the writer, an attempt to influence the Georgia elections! Absurd!

A GOOD SIGN.—In a postscript to a part of our last issue we published a brief account of the refusal of the people of Boston to allow the Hon. George Thompson, a noted abolitionist from England, (where he is a member of Parliament from the city of London,) to have a public reception and deliver a speech in Faneuil Hall. A great crowd was present on the occasion. The address of reception by Garrison was received with tolerable order, until towards its close the Hall rang with cheers for Daniel Webster and the Union—Wendall Phillips next attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned by groans, hisses, and cheers for the Union and its friends. Thompson himself was served in the same way. Groans were given for John Bull, a ring was formed on the floor, and one or two commenced to dance. Abbey Kelly was called for and endeavored to speak; but after uttering a few sentences stopped. Rev. William Henry Channing next appeared, but his voice was drowned in hisses and out-cries. Rev. Theodore Parker next ascended the platform. He endeavored to make himself heard, but the cries were redoubled. The President of the meeting at this point came forward and shook hands with Mr. Thompson, when he bowed to the audience, and retired amidst thunders of applause. All this time there was no attempt made at violence, and the ladies in the galleries remained quiet spectators of the scene. After this, Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave, attempted to speak, but no body listened. The gas was turned off, and the meeting closed.

This result is hailed with satisfaction by many at the North, as well as at the South. We hope it is an indication of a returning sense of justice to the South, and of duty to the Union. The N. Y. Express confidently asserts that Thompson is a paid emissary, sent here to endeavor to break up the Union, to separate the cotton-growing States from the manufacturing and commercial States, the great rivals of England in those branches: that the British abolitionists are in the habit of sending large sums to this country, to pay abolition newspapers and lecturers, and to print abolition speeches, for the cheap circulation. Under these circumstances, (says the Express,) we hope this country will be made too hot for this Hon. feed British Emissary, in case he attempts to patrol our country, and to excite and to exasperate one portion of our countrymen against another. The Garrisons, the Gerrit Smiths, the Fred Douglasses even, born on our soil, and having an interest in our rise or our downfall, have their rights, which all should and must, in a free community, respect; but this British Member of Parliament is an intruder, a spy, a firebrand, a sower of treason and sedition, and he has no more right here, to attack any one of our States with his tongue, than he would have with his sword. As we would repel a foreign enemy, we have a right to repel him. As the British Government would hang an American in Ireland, there exciting one portion of society to an insurrection against the other, so here we have the right, not to hang this British feed Emissary, to be sure, but to silence him in every way consistent with the laws of our country. We owe him no hospitality. We owe him no respect. We owe him no decent treatment. He is an alien enemy, with a firebrand in his hand; a paid alien spy, from a portion of the British people who wish to destroy our country; and the quicker he is made to feel the ignominy of his traitorous mission, the quicker he will go back, with his Gold, to the mischievous enemies who dispatched him here.

THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.—John Knight, one of the persons who went from Macon, Geo., to recover the fugitives, William and Ellen Crafts, has published a statement of what occurred in Boston. He saw the man, before the excitement was got up, and had a long conversation with him, in which he learned that Ellen was anxious to return to Georgia, if she could get funds and an opportunity. As soon, however, as their business became known, the negroes and abolitionists dogged them about the city, hissing, pulling their coats, calling them blood-hounds, &c., and they could get nothing done by the Marshal or any body else. "One evening, (says Mr. Knight,) a great crowd came to the Hotel to see us. Mr. Hughes was not well—I went down, sat in the parlor, and conversed with them, answering many questions in regard to the Crafts, and the treatment of slaves generally. Was no little amused at some, the more honest but deluded, who actually seemed to think that our negroes were *chained* every night after they finished work, and fed upon *cotton seed*, &c."

THE RIGHT COURSE.—The Savannah Republican says that the owners of the Fugitive Crafts have instituted measures to prosecute the United States Marshal and Commissioner of Boston, as well as the members of the Committee of Vigilance under the Fugitive law.

A SPEECH FROM MR. CLAY.—Whilst Mr. Clay was on a visit to the seat of Government of Kentucky, a series of resolutions was passed by the Legislature, highly complimentary to him, and inviting him to meet the two Houses in joint convention. He did so, and responded at length to an address of welcome from the Speaker.

"He spoke of the difficulties which have threatened our Union, and strongly condemned the proceedings of the fanatics of the North and of the free States in opposing the execution of the fugitive slave law. He held that the opposition manifested towards this great compromise measure is at present doing more mischief than all that has been done by the ultras of the South. He strongly advised submission to the Law. All pure patriots, he said, would aid in sustaining the Constitution.

"He spoke of the Union in the most eloquent strains of patriotism, and called upon all hoary-headed fathers, as well as the rising generation, to hold it nearest their hearts."

UNION MEETINGS.—The cities of Philadelphia and Boston are aroused to the importance of making a demonstration in favor of the Union and the maintenance of the Laws. Meetings are called for Thursday in Philadelphia and this afternoon in Boston. The Philadelphia call is signed by several thousand persons.

The meeting at Philadelphia was largely attended. Hon. John Sergeant presided; several speeches were delivered, and resolutions adopted affirming the value of the Union, the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and the necessity for its faithful observance.

127 members have already been elected by 15 States to the Congress which will meet in Dec'r 1851. 50 of them are Whigs, and 77 Locofocos. The same States elected to the present Congress 81 Whigs and 52 Locofocos.

Numerous indications are given out in the papers of growing indifference to old party lines, and of the probability that co-laborers in the same cause,—as Clay, Cass, Webster, Dickinson, Dawson, Foote, &c. on the one side, that is, on the side of Union—and Hale, Hunter, Chase, Barnwell, Soule, &c. on the other, or disunion side—will, by acting together, form new parties—the Union party and the disunion party. The large majority of Locofocos in the next Congress, (should it be allowed to meet,) will be favorable to such new organizations. We entirely concur with the Richmond Times,—

"Speaking for ourselves alone, we have no hesitation in declaring that we should welcome with joy the formation of *a great Union party*, based upon the single principle of preserving the Union of these States in the spirit of the present Constitution. Such a party, we believe, would be the surest safeguard to Southern interests, no less than to our federal institutions. It would have the prestige conferred by all the glorious reminiscenses of the Republic. Its mission would be to war against *ultraism* of every kind, whether it assume the form of fanatical abolitionism or Southern disaffection without cause."

*Boston Fugitive Slave Case.*—A despatch from Washington (says the Boston Post) states that the case of the U. S. Marshal in Boston will be attended to on Mr. Webster's return.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

*Great Union Speech by Mr. Webster*—Daniel Webster made a grand Union speech here to-day, which was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause by a large audience. He took the ground that the Union was not in danger as long as its existence was necessary to the interests of commerce. He denounced the Free Soilers and Abolitionists in the strongest terms.

FRENCH YANKEEISM.—The following paragraph from a Paris paper shows that the "higher law" doctrines of our Yankee brethren are not without followers in the old world. The French Constitution expressly forbids a second Presidential term, but the advocates of Louis Napoleon's claims appeal to the law which is above the Constitution, and support that appeal in the following manner:—

"How was it possible that the delegates of the people should have had the pretension to regulate by imposing restrictions, the sole act in which the people directly intervenes? The Constitution has for its object the regulation of the rights of those who represent the people. But to limit the rights of the people itself is impossible. For if its choice is not conformed to—the text of the Constitution, its choice is a direct revision of the Constitution. Thus non-reeligibility is no obstacle!"

Our Northern brethren must start a new humbug, or soon, instead of Boston, "Paris notions" will be the rage.

A meeting opposed to the fugitive slave law was held at Utica, N. Y. on Wednesday last.—Strong resolutions condemning the law, and urging its repeal, were passed, amidst yells, hisses &c. of persons opposed to the meeting.

Mr. J. G. McPheeters, of Raleigh, had a favorite house servant stolen from him by abolitionists at Pittsburg, a few days ago. The servant was nurse to his only child, a girl of 5 years old, had had charge of it since the death of its mother, and was much attached to it. He has no idea that she would have left it voluntarily.

The U. S. Sloop of War Yorktown was lost at sea, 30 miles from Port Prayo, on the 6th Sept. by striking on a ledge of rocks. Nearly every thing was lost, as she sunk in less than an hour after striking. The officers and crew escaped in the boats.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Crescent City has arrived at New York with $1,800,000 in gold.—The news of the admission of California into the Union had caused great rejoicings. The papers abound with accounts of the cholera, and of sickness, starvation, and death, among the overland emigrants.

COUNTERFEITS.—Immense amounts of counterfeit notes have been put in circulation in California—among them a large number of $100 notes on the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, and the Bank of South Carolina.

CENSUS OF ROBESON COUNTY.—Free persons, (white and colored,) 8,461; Slaves 4,364. Total, 12,825. In 1840, free 7,485, slaves 2,885. Total, 10,370. Increase, of free persons 976, of slaves 1,479. Total increase 2,455.

The U. S. Marshal for the district of Massachusetts, having had occasion to apply to Benjamin R. Curtis, Esq., for his legal opinion as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Curtis has delivered an elaborate opinion, which is published in the Boston Courier of Saturday. He fully sustains the constitutionality of the law.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.—Br. Brig Emporium from New York, Brig Callendar from Newport, R. I.; Schrs. G. W. Pickering from Providence, R. I., Elouise and E. S. Powell from New York. 17.—Schr. Juliette from New York. 18.—Brig Joseph Balch from Boston.


## STRAYED,

FROM my Store Lot, a dark bay mare Mule, 3 years old, of usual size. All expenses will be paid on recovery or information.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Nov. 25, 1850. 47-tf

**100** CASKS LIME, of the best quality, and in very superior order. Plaster, Hydraulic, and Plastering Hair, for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

PURE and Extra White Lead. Linseed, Tanner's, and best Sperm Oil, just received, and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

**Carriage Springs and Axels.**—A general assortment, and fresh supply, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w


## By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25.

In the Senate to-day nothing of importance occurred.

In the House, Mr. Pegram introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company. Passed 1st reading and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rayner, a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report by bill or otherwise whether the Bank of Fayetteville is not acting in contravention of its charter and the general law of the State, in issuing One and Two Dollar Bills.

Mr. Mizell, a bill to amend the Constitution so as to give the right of voting for Senators to every man qualified to vote for Commons who has voted in the county in which he votes for twelve months preceding.

Mr. Maultsby, a memorial asking a subscription of $200,000 on the part of the State to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

Other bills and resolutions, not necessary to particularize, were introduced on the subjects of Slavery, Revenue, &c.

## MARRIED,

At Walton, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Tuesday evening the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Boxton, Mr D. L. COGDELL, of Sampson, to Miss MARY M, third daughter of Mr. Isham Blake.

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, DANIEL B. BAKER, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Dr. S. B. Everitt.

In Wilmington, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, of Greenville, S. C., to Miss CORNELIA A., eldest daughter of Col. John D. Jones.

In Sampson county, on the 21st inst., by Jas. C. Draughon, Esq. Mr. MIDDLETON MOBLEY to Miss SARAH ADAMS, daughter of the late widow Adams, all of Sampson.

In Wayne county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Henry R. Kornegay, Mr. DANIEL J. COLVIN, of Cumberland county, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of M. C. Williams, Esq.

In Anson county, on the 21st instant, by John Broadaway, Esq. Mr. W. J. T. MASK to Miss MARY E. KNOTTS.

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Shipp, the Rev. WM. BARRINGER, of Cabarrus, to Miss LAVINIA M., third daughter of the late John Alston.

## DIED,

On Sunday evening, 24th inst, at 8 o'clock, Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON, merchant of this place.

☞ The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from his residence on Haymount, on Tuesday, 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Summerville, in this county, on Saturday last, after a long illness, of consumption, Mrs. COLTON, wife of Rev. Dr. Simeon Colton, a lady whose loss will be deplored by a very extensive circle of relatives and friends, to whom she was bound by the strongest ties of respect and affection.

In Wilmington, on the 18th instant, SIMEON GARRISON, aged about 18 years.

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst., Mr. NELSON G. GIL, in the 42d year of his age.

At Brighton, Bladen county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. LUCY BRADLEY BROWN, wife of Mr. Asa A. Brown, Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle, and daughter of the late John Bright Brown, Esq., aged 36 years.

In Kingston, Lenoir county, N. C., on the 15th ult., Mrs. O. B. POLLOCK, wife of Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, in the 28th year of her age.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 22—Steamer Rowan, with Boats Crosly and Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for R T Long, J & T Waddill, Jere Nixon, Boner & Crist, H & E J Lilly, J Brooksbank, Gilchrist & Wright, M McKinnon, E Fuller, J Utley, Hall & Hall, J & C J Cowles, Watts & Reynolds, A D McLean & Co, S Z Right, L F Carr, J F Chambers, Jenkins & Roberts, Wall & McDonald, File, Leach & Co, E L Alexander, W Winslow, N King, W S Pemberton, Rankin & McLean, A Baggerly, Gaither & Co, F & W P R Co, W Nance, J M Waddill, Hon N Boyden, D & W McLaurin, C W Andrews, F T Ward, D M McDonald, J W Hooker & Co, Haughton & Frazier, L J Haughton, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Son, C Phillips, D Carver, Sr. W Draughon, S Boon, Rankin, McLean & Hanna, H G Hall, E A Schweintz, J Winecoff & Co, W McIntyre, S W Tillinghast, A W Steel, A Newsom, P Jones, Mrs E Hemingway, D A Boyd, J H Hawley, N K McDuffie, O S Evans, C A Brown, J B Troy, W Bonner, A A McKethan, J W Wright, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, Shaw & Little, Prof Fetter, and H M Turner & Co.

Nov 25—Steamer Evergreen, with Diligence in tow, with goods for S Boon, F D Breece & Son, B Rose & Son, Cook & Johnson, J M Beasley, J Utley, E L & J A Pemberton, S W Tillinghast, Beaver Creek Co, H Branson & Son, A A McKethan, M McKinnon, E J Hale & Son, Wright & Gilchrist, C T Haigh & Son, G McNeill, L F Carr, J W Powers, T J Johnson & Co, W L Myrover, H G Hall, G L Hubbard, H A London, W Murphy & Co, E A Vogler & Co, and J Wright.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 26.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, p'ch, | 50 a 75 | Lard, | 9 a 10 |
| Ditto, apple, | 35 a 50 | Leather, sole, | 20 a 23 |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 22 | Lead, bar, | 6½ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 10 a 10½ | Molasses, | 25 a 30 |
| Bagging, | 15 a 20 | Nails, cut, | 4½ a 5 |
| Cotton, | 12 a 12½ | Oats, | 45 a 50 |
| Corn, | 85 a 90 | Oil, Linseed, | 90 a |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 14 | Powder, | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Cheese, | 9 a 11 | Shot, | 1¾ a 2 |
| Copperas, | 2½ a 3 | Sugar, br'n, | 6 a 9 |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 a | Do. loaf, | 11 a 12½ |
| Flour, | 5½ a 6¾ | Salt, sack, | 1 50 a |
| Feathers, | 28 a 30 | Do. alum, bu. | 40 a 50 |
| Flaxseed, | 1 25 a | Shingles, | 2 a 2½ |
| Hides, green, | 3½ a 4 | Tallow, | 10 a |
| Ditto, dry, | 7 a 10 | Wheat, | 1 00 a 1 10 |
| Iron, Swedes, | 5 a 6 | Whiskey, | 35 a 40 |
| Do. English, | 3½ a 4 | Wool, | 15 a 16 |
| Indigo, | 1 a 1¼ | White

## *Fayetteville Hotel,*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

## CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

## *Corn, Peas, and Hay.*

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

## Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

## LIME.

**150** CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

## *Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.*

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

## FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

## MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear RIver, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmingtbn," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

## Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

## E. E. BONDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

## *Pain-Destroyer,*

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

## November 1st, 1850.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *GENERAL ASSORTMENT* of

***Choice Green-House Plants,***

A few extra fine ROSES and other Hardy Shrubs,

*Double and Single Hyacinths, very fine named, (should be planted immediately,)*

*Crocus, Narcissus, and other Bulbs.*

Hyacinth Glasses; small Flower Vases.

1 dozen Ladies' Garden Hoes, of approved patterns.

Flower Pots, of all sizes.

Tubs, for Oranges, Oleanders, &c, on an improved plan.

500 Lindley Apple Trees, extra size.

☞ Evergreens and other Trees expected soon.

C. LUTTERLOH.

P. S. *Now in Bloom*, Oxalis, Abutillon, Achimenes, Salvia, Roses, and several varieties of superb Chrysanthemums. [44tf

## BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses's, and Children's

**Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters,**

Embracing a large variety of styles and qualities; with a general assortment of SERVANTS' SHOES.

Also, a prime article of HARNESS LEATHER; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Sparables, &c. &c.

With an assortment of WINDOW SHADES.

All of which we will sell very cheap for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Nov. 5, 1850. 44-6w

## Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

***Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.***

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

## Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

***Watch and Silversmith Business,***

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

**Gold and Silver Watches,**

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and siagle barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

**W. PRIOR,**

At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

## DRUGS & MEDICINES,

*Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.*

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opium, | White Lead, | Sal Eratus, |
| Camphor, | Linseed Oil, | Mustard, |
| Castor Oil, | Whale Oil, | Spice, |
| Alcohol, | Sperm Oil, | Nutmegs, |
| Sulphur, | Train Oil, | Pepper, |
| Aloes, | Sweet Oil, | Hops, |
| Magnesia, | Neatsfoot Oil, | Indigo, |
| Rhubarb, | Copal Varnish, | Madder, |
| Morphine, | Leather Varnish, | Saltpetre, |
| Quinine, | Japan Varnish, | Ginger, |
| Cream Tartar, | Window Glass, | Glue, |
| Sal Soda, | Putty, | Annato, |
| Castile Soap, | Pumice Stone, | Cloves, |
| Super carb Soda, | Chrome green, | Mace, |
| Epsom Salts, | Chrome yellow, | Burning fluid, |
| Sponge, | Lamp Black, | Alum, |
| Ipecac, | Patent Black, | Oxalic Acid, |
| Sarsaparilla, | Têrra de Sienna, | White brick, |
| Kreosote, | Umber, | Tripoli, |
| Borax, | Litharge, | Wash Brushes, |
| Arrowroot, | Black Lead, | Paint Brushes, |
| Isinglass, | Red Lead, | Varnish " |
| Gum Arabic, | Patent Dryer, | Scrubbing " |
| Gum Myrrh, | Whiting, | Shoe " |
| Capsicum, | French Yellow, | Tooth " |
| Lobelia, | Yellow Ochre, | Hair " |
| Plasters, | Venetian Red, | Logwood, |
| Liquorice, | Spanish Brown, | Red wood, |
| Chloroform, | Prussian Blue, | Black Ink, |
| Jujube Paste, | Sand-paper, | Opodeldoc, |
| Copperas, | Starch, | &c. &c. |

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

## 400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

## $100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C, Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

## FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

## *New*

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say ,please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

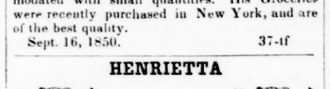
August 29, 1850. 35-tf

## FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

## HENRIETTA



**Steamboat Company's Line.**

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

## New Establishment,

*For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.*

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

## REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

***Security, Stability and Perpetuity.***

## Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

*All the Profits are divided among the Insured.*

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jos. B Collins, | John V. L. Pruyn, |
| Wm. Moore, | Wm. J. Hyslop, |
| Fred. Whittlesey, | Zebedee Cook, |
| R. H. McCurdy, | Charles Ely, |
| Jona. Miller, | Fred. S. Winston, |
| John C. Cruger, | David A. Comstock, |
| C. W. Faber, | Walter Joy, |
| Robert Schuyler, | John P. Yelverton, |
| Alfred Pell, | James Chambers, |
| Theo. Sedgwick, | David C. Colden, |
| Joseph Tuckerman, | Stacy B. Collins, |
| Alfred Edwards, | Moses H. Grinnell, |
| John H. Swift, | Wm. Betts, |
| Wm. J. Bunker, | John Wadsworth, |
| Joseph Blunt, | Eugene Dutilh, |
| S. M. Cornell, | Isaac G. Pearson, |
| Francis S. Lathrop, | Gouv. M. Wilkins, |
| Henry Wells, | John C. Thatcher. |

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

## NEW

***Fall and Winter GOODS.***

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

## *Hall, Sackett & Co.,*

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

**GOODS,**

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

## NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

## TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tl Mar

***Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware***

## MANUFACTORY.

**At Wholesale and Retail.**

## *F. T. Ward's*

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

## *To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.*

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

*A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:*

**J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.**

**Shearing Machines.**—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

**Various Machines.**—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

**Sundry Articles.**—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

## FOR SALE,

*At the lowest Market Prices,*

**40** HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

## *New Fall and Winter GOODS.*

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

*Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.*

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

***A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,***

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

*Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,*

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

## $500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasaut expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

## Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

## Marble Factory.

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

## Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

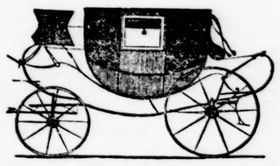
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



## A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

*Fayetteville, Jan.* 14, 1850.

## CHARLES BANKS,

***Confectioner,***

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

*Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.*

June 1850. 23tf

## JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

***Commission & Forwarding Merchant,***

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Feb. 15, 1850.

## DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"

Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, *Person Street.*

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

## J. WILKINSON & CO.,

**Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soups, &c.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

*Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

**General Commission Merchant,**

***Wilmington, N. C.,***

AND

**AGENT FOR THE**

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consigments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

## T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

## J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

***Wilmington, N. C.***

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

## GEORGE ELLIOT,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, umber, &c.,

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Jona. Evans, Esq., }
Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

## D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade; fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

## LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

## DENTISTRY.

**S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

## *Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.*

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in